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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906.

## QUEEN VICTORIA AS A SMOKER.

It is nothing to the credit of Queen Victoria, King Alfonso's English wife, that she has introduced among the women of the Spanish court the custom of smoking Turkish cigarettes. A despatch from Madrid says that when the new Queen's smoking habit was first noted it created astonishment and much criticism among the women of the Spanish court. Whereupon her royal husband sent each female member of the court a thousand cigarettes with the request that they try them to find out whether or not smoking was sinful. The natural result is that the women of the court are now keeping pace with their royal example.

An amusing illustration of human nature is found in the quick about face of this aping hangers-on at court, who went from condemnation of a habit about which they knew nothing to enthusiastic adoption of it, as soon as they received a hint from the king that it was not tabooed by him. Like most other members of the human race, they did not take the trouble to raise the distinction between wrong and public opinion.

It may be argued, and truthfully so, that there is no moral or hygienic reason why women should not smoke, which does not apply to men also. At the same time it is to be hoped that it will be many centuries before the dainty American woman turns to the weed for solace. The man who has steeped his soul in nicotine probably would have no reason to complain of a kiss combined with the nauseating cigarette scent, but what of the man who does not use tobacco?—Sometimes even he is worthy of consideration. The widespread adoption of the cigarette habit by women might banish the kiss and drive us back to some of the ways of primitive men. For instance the rubbing together of noses and of foreheads rather than the pressing together of the lips in joyous and loving salutation. Certainly no one could blame those who do not use tobacco for refusing to pollute their lips with a kiss which is about equal to snuggling up to a rank pipe.

## AS TO CITIZENSHIP.

One important question which has been settled by the Rio conference is that bearing upon citizenship in the various countries represented in that important gathering. The treaty as agreed upon provides that if a native-born citizen of any country, who has been naturalized elsewhere, returns to the country of his origin he resumes his original citizenship upon the declaration of his intention to remain and that this original citizenship is assumed without declaration after a two years' residence in the country of his origin.

The United States government has had much trouble with Latin-Americans who came here simply to secure naturalization papers and who, after becoming citizens have returned to their native country for the purpose of creating trouble, under the assumption that Uncle Sam must protect them no matter what the issue may be nor how many laws they may have violated.

The treaty agreed upon ought to place a quietus upon that method of creating trouble. At the same time, it furnishes abundant safeguards for every man who is inclined to do the right thing. There has been much hard feeling engendered between the United States and the republics in

South and Central America over the matter of conflicting claims of citizenship. It is to be hoped that the new treaty will be promptly ratified and that source of friction will be removed for all time.

## AS TO THE IDLENESS OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs, secretary of the Industrial League, of Washington, objects to the law just passed in the District of Columbia forbidding children under fourteen to work. She cites the fact that Clay, Lincoln, Garfield and other great men had early thrust upon them the responsibility of life, and insists that children who are poor and have nothing to do in hours when they are out of school are much more likely to get into mischief than those employed.

The reference to Clay, Lincoln and Garfield proves nothing, except that they made remarkable use of spare moments and succeeded in spite of the adverse of circumstances of youth. We believe the law forbidding the employment of young children in factories is a good statute and should be enforced where ever it is in existence. It may work a hardship in isolated cases, but for each one of those it will prove a blessing to thousands of small children who have been driven into the factories to help support drunken parents—a condition which has given rise to that great and classical song—"Everybody Works But Father."

Mrs. Jacobs is unduly alarmed about the mischievous propensities of the poor. Does she fail to realize that the children of the rich have the same propensities? Why doesn't she advocate a law to clap them all into the factories, regardless of wealth and social standing. If the factory is a good thing for the poor child, why shouldn't it develop a few Clays, Lincolns and Garfields from among the children of wealth?

A man has filed a claim for \$338.50 against the county of Milwaukee, Wis., for 290 days' services as engineer while a convict in the house of correction. While the legal point raised by the man is a unique and important one, it is not likely that he will have sufficient money to carry the case high enough to secure an authoritative decision on the issue involved.

Mr. Rockefeller keeps repeating that he believes in always obeying the laws. Which is simply another way of saying that he is pretty well satisfied with the work of his hired men in Congress and in the State legislature.

The junta which is plotting against Diaz in this country takes credit for the labor war at Cananea. That should be enough to discredit the junta with all intelligent persons.

Elijah Dowle says he is too poor to buy bread. Well, ice cream and cake is more palatable this time of the year.

Some of the Southern States seem to be humping themselves in their efforts to pad the lynching percentage.

## LONG LOST CHILD FOUND.

Scotchman Finds Daughter Who Eloped Thirty-four Years Ago.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—After a search of five years Alexander MacDonald has found his daughter, who eloped from her home in Scotland, thirty-four years ago, with John Mortimer. Mrs. Mortimer was a mere child when she left her home, because her parents objected to the visits of Mortimer.

Nothing was heard of the couple after their flight. The MacDonalds moved away from the old home, and Mr. MacDonald was successful in business. After the death of his wife, five years ago, he decided to come to this country in search of his daughter.

He visited all the large cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and consulted directories without success. He arrived in Paterson last week, intending to return to Scotland in a few days. He looked through the city directory and consulted the city records, but could find no trace of his daughter.

Standing on the corner of Main and Market streets Mr. MacDonald heard a passerby shout to the motorman on a passing car, "Hello, Mortimer!"

Hardly daring to hope for success the old man jumped on the car and engaged in a conversation with the motorman. He soon learned that the man in charge of the car was his son-in-law. A meeting between father and daughter followed. Mr. MacDonald will prolong his stay in this country.

## POINT JUDITH WORK RESUMED.

Chief of Engineers Reports That Harbor of Refuge Is Nearly Finished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The army

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engineers have arranged for the continuation of the work on the harbor refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island.

The situation at that place, which has been the object of much criticism alleging much deliberate delay on the part of Colonel J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, who has charge of the work is thus described by the chief of engineers in a memorandum to the Secretary of War:

"The only obstacle to the final completion of the work is the fact that title to a small plot of land against which the root of the breakwater will abut has not yet been acquired by the government. It having been impossible to arrive at an understanding with the owner agreeable to the United States, condemnation proceedings were instituted and a decree in favor of the United States was entered, but the price was not fixed and appeal has been made by the owner, so that the title cannot be perfected until the appeal has been settled.

In the mean while the work is proceeding vigorously, with the intention of completing the shore connection to high water mark, leaving a gap of about thirty feet between that point and a bluff against which the structure will finally rest. Stone will be collected for the purpose of filling this gap and revetting the shore near the root of the breakwater, and this work will be done as soon as condemnation proceedings have been concluded.

"Funds will be reserved for the payment of the award for the land and for revetting the shore. The other work proposed on the breakwater at present is practically completed. The last report from the local officer being that he expected to finish it during the month of July.

During the last few days the War Department has approved the request of Colonel Willard for authority to make a complete survey of Point Judith Harbor or refuge to include the cross section of the upper breakwater and the upper shore arm at about 100-foot intervals. The work will require about six weeks.

## AFTER WAGGAMAN CASH.

Suit Begun to Make Catholic University Return \$876,168.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to compel the Catholic University of America to relinquish securities aggregating \$876,168, said to have been given to the university by the late Thomas E. Waggaman a short time before proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against him.

The suit was begun by Thomas I. Stealey and others. H. Rozler Dulaney, trustee in bankruptcy, of the estate of Thomas E. Waggaman, is named as one of the defendants.

The plaintiffs declare that Waggaman permitted the attorneys for the Catholic University, to which he was indebted to the extent of about \$900,000, to select choice securities to cover his indebtedness to the institution although it was his duty to keep all the securities intact, so that the complainants as well as the university and other creditors might have an equitable lien without priority, discrimination or favor.

The court is asked to name a receiver to take possession of the securities or of such cash as may have been realized on them. Mr. Dulaney is asked to show the court what securities he now has in his possession together with their probable value.

## JAPAN'S FINE CHANCE

Captain Hobson Sees Opportunity for Attack on Islands.

## CAUSE OF WAR IN SEALING FIGHT

Former Naval Officer Asserts That the Brown Men Could Seize the Philippines and That United States Could Never Dislodge Them.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—"If Japan should make the unfortunate affair in the Philippines the pretext for a quarrel with the United States," said Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson today, "and the matter should reach a critical stage, she would have the advantage of us in every way."

"What I mean, is, that if Japan wants a row with this country, now is the time for her to have it out. For if we should get into a fight with her, she could easily take the Philippines. We have neglected our opportunities in those islands."

"Eight years have passed and we have done nothing looking to their defense."

"You can depend upon it, if Japan were to take the Philippines, she would not lose a single hour in making their defense so strong that we, nor any other nation, could retake them."

"I do not mean that the American navy would not give a good account of itself in a fight with Japan, but we would not be able to spare enough of our navy from the Atlantic to overcome the navy of Japan so close to its home waters. It would be impracticable to take all our ships from the Atlantic, and without a naval base near Manila, we would be vitally handicapped."

## BONAPARTE ON PAY CORPS.

Tells Students It Gives More Trouble Than Any Other Branch of Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Bonaparte visited the navy pay officers' school today, and addressed the sixteen young officers who are being instructed there for service in the naval pay corps.

Mr. Bonaparte gave the young officers a plain talk about the pay corps, saying it had caused him far more trouble and had brought more discredit on the department than any other branch of the service. He emphasized the importance of radical improvement in the corps, and showed what an important part its officers play in the navy.

It was urged by Mr. Bonaparte that the pay officers should not regard themselves as non-combatants, but should prepare for naval responsibility also, as the exigencies of war may at any time demand that they become active fighters, and turn from their accounts to war.

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